

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month . DAILY, per Year. SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel. and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

The New York Convention.

Four years ago the Republican State Convention met on March 24 in the Grand Central Palace in this town. WILLIAM McKinley as a candidate for President mustered only 109 votes out of about 840. The Convention chose THOMAS C. PLATT, WARNER MILLER, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and EDWARD LAUTERBACH as New York's delegates-at-large to St. Louis, instructed them to vote for LEVI P. MORTON for President, and declared for the firm and honor-

able maintenance of the gold standard. That unqualified declaration for gold did more than any other one thing to put the issue of the memorable campaign of 1896 squarely before the people and to put the Republican party and its nominee, WIL-LIAM McKINLEY, squarely on the right side of the momentous question.

Thus did the Grand Central Palace become a place where history is made. To-day it will be filled again with the representative Republicans of the Empire State, now united as to candidates and

principles, harmonious, alert and confi-

To-day's Election in Louisiana.

Under the new State Constitution of Louisiana, adopted on May 12, 1898, the first quadrennial election of a Governor and other State officers will take place to-day in that State.

There are 2,500 voting places in Louisiana, although the present number of qualified voters, as restricted by the sweeping educational clause for negro disfranchisement, is approximately only 50,000 as against 200,000 votes cast for Governor in the April election four years ago. At the Congress elections of 1898, not seriously contested, the Democratic vote in Louisiana was 27,629, the Republican vote was 2,995, and the Populist vote 2,572.

The restrictions on the suffrage in Louisiana are such that, under the discriminations imposed by the State Constitution, Democratic supremacy is practically assured. To obviate any doubt on that score, the election laws are so devised, and the methods of canvassing the vote so arranged, that a successful assault upon the Democratic majority of the State is a very difficult matter.

The present Governor, MURPHY J. Fos-

TER, whose four years' term expires "on the first Monday next ensuing the announcement of the result" of to-day's contest, is not a candidate for reelection. W. W. HEARD, the present Auditor of the State, is the Democratic candidate favored by the existing State Administration. The voters of Louisiana are also to choose members of the Legislature, and they will participate in the election of a successor to Donelson Caffery, whose term expires on the 4th of March next; his son, Donelson Caffery, Jr., is a candidate for the Governorship with the support of a majority of those who are hostile to the present State Administration. Governor FOSTER is a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator CAFFERY, as Senator CAFFERY's son is a candidate to-

day to succeed Governor FOSTER. Since the wholesale restriction of the suffrage in Louisiana, the influence of that State in the politics of the Southwest has appreciably declined. Whatever may be the effect of to-day's election in Louisiana upon local matters of State administration. it will be without influence upon the greater battle of November.

Our Trade With Europe.

Of especial interest at this time is the article on our European trade contributed to the current number of the North America can Review by Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER, who is qualified to speak with some authority on statistical and economical subjects. The general fact is well known that the close of the nineteenth century is witnessing a transformation of the United States from a producer of food staples and raw materials into an industrial country exporting manufactured commodities. The causes and consequences of this memorable change Mr. PORTER discusses in detail.

Wien we say that a change is taking place, it is not, of course, to be inferred that there are any signs of our ceasing to produce in large quantities food staples and raw materials for export. On the contrary, the year 1898 exhibited the highwater mark of our agricultural exports, exceeding as they did in value \$858,000,000. Relatively speaking, therefore, our exports of agricultural products retain about the usual proportion, namely, nearly 71 percent. of our total exports to foreign countries. Actually, however, the exports of manufactured commodities have been steadily increasing, for these were valued in round numbers at \$136,000,000 in 1886; at \$158,000,000, in 1893; and at \$338,-000,000, in 1899. In the year last named, manufactured articles, not including the products of our mines, forests and fisheries, represented nearly a third of our European economists. The European man-

and also to meet the products of our mills shall we find substitutes for the millions of customers upon which we have hitherto

Less anxiety has thus far been expressed in England, though Mr. PORTER points out that, when our export figures for the fiscal year 1899 were published, they caused some of the London newspapers to recognize in them a danger for British manufactures. Sir Robert Giffen, however, was by no means disturbed. He found consolation in the fact that the United Kingdom does most of the carrying trade for the | zeal. He got in this last piece of fine work | on any platform, to discuss the platform. United States, though he omitted to explain just in season. how long this state of things may continue, If the Shipping bill, now priore Concress,

moment, at all events, there is no reason to | ment documents ought not to be turned

suppose that any obstacle will be placed in the way of pushing American commodities into England, but obstruction would, of course, be encountered were it conceivable that Parliament would give Colonial food staples a preference in the markets of the mother country. It is of great importance to us to preserve intact our export trade with England and her possessions, for this, at present, represents somewhat over half, or 55 per cent., of our whole export traffic.

Next to Great Britain it is with Germany that our commercial relations are of the most importance. Mr. Porter presents a table showing the course of our German trade for eleven years. In 1889 our imports from Germany were valued in round numbers at \$81,000,000, and our exports to that country at \$68,000,000; in 1899, on the other hand, the value of our imports from Germany was still but \$84,000,000, while the value of our exports had risen to \$155,000,000. During the period 1890-99 there have been seven years in which the balance of trade with Germany was favorable to the United States, and only three, namely, 1890, 1891 and 1893, when the balance was against us. The total imports into the United States from Germany in the ten years named were valued at \$885,-000,000, while the total exports from our country to Germany were worth \$1,085,-000,000. The total balance of trade in our favor for the ten years was thus \$200,000,-000. The balance of trade against England

s twice this amount every year. The Agrarian statesmen of Germany assume that the balance mentioned represents a source of loss. They do not perceive that, if Germany were to be deprived of American cotton, mineral oils, fertilizers, tobacco, copper, lumber, builders' materials, turpentine and heavy machinery, German industries would suffer, while, if the quantity of cheap breadstuffs, lard, bacon and meats that we send thither should be curtailed, the German people would have to eat more horseflesh and black bread, though paying just as much for the inferior nourishment. Mr. PORTER points out that three-quarters of the balance against Germany simply indicates that Germany is fulfilling her mission as a great industrial nation, and, far from being a sign of decadence, represents the basis of her wealth. England's economists have long since learned that the greater part of her imports from the United States means cheap food for her factory operatives and raw ma-

terial for her mills. Mr. PORTER expresses the hope that the reciprocity treaty arranged with France will be confirmed in both countries, because an examination of its provisions and their practical effects has convinced him that it would materially improve our commercial relations with that republic. At the hour when he wrote the fate of the Meat Inspection bill in the Reichstag was uncertain, but, according to the latest news from Berlin, the measure will not be passed in the form reported from the committee. but will be made much more acceptable to Germany's industrial population and to the United States. It is announced that, in no event, will the Bundesrath sanction the present measure, so that apprehensions on the score of a prohibitive discrimination against many American food products may be dispelled.

We have spoken here only of our traffic with three foreign countries, but, as Mr. PORTER reminds us, when our commercial relations with Great Britain, Germany and France are satisfactory, four-fifths of our European trade is covered.

Spare the Country Any More Such Scandals!

The bearings and significance of Congressman RICHARDSON'S patriotic willingness to edit and publish the Government archives ought to be understood well enough now by everybody to lend some public interest

to the following fact: In the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year there was tucked away this small and apparently innocent provision in the form of an amendment:

"That permission is hereby granted to J. D. RICH-ARDSON to compile, edit and publish, without expense to the Government, the State papers and diplomatic correspondence of the late Confederate States, and access to said papers and correspondence shall be given him for that purpose, by the heads of he Executive Departments having such papers in charge, under such regulations as may be respectively, judicious as they are unavoidable. prescribed by them."

This appropriation bill, including the amendment here quoted, has passed both the House and the Senate, and has gone through the conference stage, and is at the present time in the hands of the President. It will become a law and the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON will have laid successfully the foundation for another claim to the commercial monopoly of important public records, the property of the United States

When the bill was before the House in February last, Mr. RICHARDSON made one of his characteristic and now familiar statements" of honorable intentions:

"There is no sort of idea of preventing the Government from printing these documents ad libitum. They can print as many as they wish at any time. This authority contained in the amendment will simply allow me to go to the Department and get access to these documents and print them at my expense and without a dollar's expense to the Govrnment. That is all there is to the resolution."

On the contrary, in view of what is now known of the methods and practices of the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON and his partners in the publishing business, there is a great deal more than that in the resolution.

It will be observed that on the present occasion Mr. RICHARDSON says nothing about copyright. Having learned something by experience of the profit to be made by the private sale of public records, and of the energy of BARCUS as a pusher of subscription books, he keeps his mouth shut tight on that subject. He likewise has concluded that output. It is this state of things which is it will be cheaper to pay his own comattracting serious attention on the part of position and electrotype bills than to have the Government in the field also, with ufacturer, and particularly the German, is an edition of copies for gratuitous distribuginning to inquire with apprehension, tion. That is, the firm of RICHARDSON, "If the United States continue to do more | Spofford, Barcus & U. S. A. has prospered and more manufacturing for themselves, so much lately that it thinks it can get along without the U.S. A., except as useand factories in outside markets, where ful in the first instance as a grantor of

monopolistic privileges. At the time when Congress passed the amendment which Mr. RICHARDSON will interpret as putting the stamp of the Government's sanction and endorsement on a purely selfish undertaking for pecuniary profit, and as giving him exclusive rights to the commercial exploitation of part of rates he has offered, to hear him sob over the Government's archives, there were probably many Members and Senators who still believed that the Congressman from Tennessee was inspired solely by historical any other man who believes in imperialism, house

For the dignity of the Government, for the protection of the people against fraud should be passed this session for the and imposition, the publication of Govern-

over, under any circumstances, to priva' individuals seeking commercial profit. The United States Government can afford to be its own editor and its own publisher. The schemes of personal greed and the scandals of unscrupulous methods should be barred

out for the future by rigid legislation. What wonder that RICHARDSON'S partner, BARCUS, the hustling author of the "Science of Selling," is now anxious to get into Congress from an Indiana district!

Why, with both RICHARDSON and BARCUS in Congress, and Congress lazily indifferent to their joint operations or good-naturedly tolerant of the same, it would be necessary to surround the Public Printing Office and whatever is commercially valuable in the Department archives with a chevauxde-frise at least sixteen feet high-too high, at any rate, to be surpassed by the stride of RICHARDSON'S Tennessee legs or cleared by BARCUS at a running jump.

A Good Opening for a Magician.

One reason assigned for the tardiness of the Democratic State Committee in fixing the date of the State Convention in New York is the demand for delay by sundry platform framers hereabouts. The word mongers, word experts, phrase weavers and vocabulary experts are applying themselves to the task of drawing, for submission to the assembled delegates, "a financial platform upon which every Democrat may stand."

Such a stupendous task must daunt, with its majestic perplexities, the most daring rhetorician, whether actively in the party's confidence and service, or a guerrilla or irregular eager to be admitted again within the organized party lines.

Time is required for the working of political marvels. Delays may be demanded rightfully by those who are engaged in essentially impossible tasks. With the whole machinery of organization of the Democratic party, a majority of the National Committee and a majority of the delegates from the most important States in the hands of the gold men in 1896, the conservative wing of the party could summon only 301 votes in the Chicago Convention to 628 for its opponents on the silver question. Since then the control of the party organization-most conspicuously perhaps in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, which cast 115 of the 301 votes in 1896—has passed into the hands of the silver radicals. Moreover, the ambitious project of "drawing a platform upon which every Democrat may stand" does not take into account the fact that many of those who are expected to participate in the nomination of the Democratic candidate this year are not and do not claim to be Democrats, but are attracted to the support of that party by reason of its position on the money question which it is proposed by these daring platform makers to discard.

Another obstacle to the success of their plans is found in the circumstance that while four years ago the influence of the Democratic Administration was exerted against the adoption of radical policies, no such influence will be exerted in the convention at Kansas City. A clear majority of the delegates will either be from States of the South or Southwest, in which Democratic supremacy cannot be menaced by any coinage declaration however radical, or from States irretrievably and incontestably Republican. The Democratic campaign of 1896 was fought largely on geographical rather than political lines, with the result that the Democratic vote is no longer evenly distributed, but is so irregularly divided that in one State BRYAN polled 90 per cent. of the vote cast there in 1896 and

in another State only 16 per cent. If the task of the Democratic platform builder in 1900 was merely to present a statement of financial principles to which all New York Democrats would agree, it would not be altogether a difficult one. They would assent to the elimination of the question entirely. They would favor the transfer of the question to the Democratic members of the Fifty-seventh Congress, to the Democratic National Committee, or to the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates conjointly, or they would cheerfully acquiesce in the postponement of the whole question for four years or eight years or any longer period of years.

Delays in such a matter are therefore as

Col. Moses Wetmore of St. Louis. Col. Mose WETMORE of St. Louis, with whom Col. BRYAN loves to hunt, now the Octopus and now the 'possum, used these distressing words to an Indianapolis Sentinel reporter the other day:

"I could not think of accepting the Vice-Prestdential nomination."

Yet to the same reporter the same Col. Mose said: "I believe the Trust question will be the leading issue. I think it is the question uppermost in the

minds of the people at the present time."

If the Trust question be uppermost, Col. Mose Wermore is inevitably the uppermost Democratic candidate for Vice-President. He is not a mere declaimer, but a successful General against Trusts. He is the only man in any country who has found a practical means of bringing the rascals to book. He it was who after much stern reluctance sold out a factory to the Tobacco Trust at a beautifully high figure. Having thus crippled the monster as far as he could, he started another factory, which is still in successful operation. He doesn't fear the Trusts; they fear him.

If Trusts are to be the chief issue, how can Col. Mose WETMORE escape the nomination for Vice-President?

Gamaliel's Troubles.

At the dinner of the Massachusetts Bryan and Williams Club in Boston the other night, the Hon. GAMALIEL BRAD-FORD said that "if necessary he was will- dummy." ing to lay down his life for his country." It is not strictly necessary, perhaps, but if he | go with a warning. insists upon doing it, nobody will be cruel enough to thwart him. We suggest as the most certain means of making the sacrifice that Mr. BRADFORD stop writing letters to Gen. Sambo Bowles's Springfield Republican. That would end his days, and perhaps the country would find time to drop a tear or two, although not so many as Mr BRADFORD sheds whenever his own lachry-

mal ducts overflow. At this same dinner Mr. BRADFORD, who ! has never been able to gather together more than eighty-four persons, no matter what the overthrown republic, repeated his wellknown offer. "I am realy," said the lugubrious little man, "to meet McKINLEY or This modest proposition received promptly this comment from a fellow citizen of the proposer:

"True Bostonians always we at any unanswered challenge to talk on anyming. " hat do you advise ! thought it was all free."

and whom can you suggest as an opponent for GAMA-LIEL? Where's COXEY and on which side of the nce is he lying?

"BOSTON, April 13." Gen. JACOB COXEY lives, a prosperous gentleman, making a great deal of money and no talk. Besides, the debaters must be equally matched; and Gen. Coxey's intelligence and humor place him far above the complete Boston letter writer. We had exercised our memory in vain. To get an opponent who is an equal match for Mr. BRADFORD you must get some other antiimperialist. Why are GAMALIEL BRADFORD and Envine Winslow on the same side? It was inevitable that they should be, but it is inconvenient for the unhandicapped debate which we are as anxious as "Anxlety" to bring about.

Fortunately, we received by the very next mail from Boston a communication from HIRAM COBB, the Cambridgeport poet. It is entitled "GAMALIEL's Peer," and in spite

of metrical abruptness, it gives the facts: "Perhaps it is the labberwock. Perhaps it is the snark. Perhaps it is the dingo With his highly pervous bark. Perhaps it is the Jackass, Perhaps it is the jay. Perhaps it is the butterbump Or kicking steer of bay Perhaps it is the seahorse, Perhaps it is the skate But I know well GAMALIEL

Must somewhere have his mate! Very good and friendly, but if we have hand in the preliminaries we shall match BRADFORD against another phonograph.

Orphic Tar Heelers.

The North Carolina Democratic platform contains this mysterious sentence: "We are in favor of peaceful commercial expansion

but denounce imperialism and militarism. Can any Tar Heel Bryanite make clear to the world what the term "militarism" means as applied to these United States? Does it mean the use of a sufficient force to quell the insurrection in the Philippines? If it does, why do the North Carolina Democrats oppose it? If it means the preposterous bugbear of a vast standing army to be used in destroying the liberty of the people, cracking the Liberty Bell and putting a muzzle on free speech, why, all we have to say is that there is moonshine

whiskey as well as moonshine in the North

Carolina Democratic platform. And here is our old friend "imperialism, too. Why are the Tar Heelers gnashing their teeth at "imperialism"? Is anybody trying to make himself Emperor of the United States? Is anybody trying to set up "imperial state or authority; the system of imperial government?" No such person is visible in these latitudes. What, then, is North Carolina driving at? Does "imperialism" mean the annexation of the Philippines? If it does, the talk about "peaceful commercial expansion" is wind and froth. The American troops now engaged in restoring peace in the Philippines are working for peaceful commercial expansion, the only enemies of which are the Aguinaldists and AGUINALDO's friends in this country, "especially the Democratic party."

To-day, if nothing happens to cause a postponement, the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR will rid himself of a part of the large collection of sentimentalities which he has been carrying for some months, and will demonstrate to his exquisite satisfaction, that in the case of HOAB against the United States judgment should and must be given for the plaintiff. He will exercise the veto power and forbid the Philippines. Dame Partington will wield the mop vigorously, but the brutal ocean will come in all the same.

Millions voted for the increase of the Navy patriotically at this time of year two years

A fund with which to build more ships of war is a War Emergency fund.

To-day Col. BRYAN is expected to be in Austin. For three days he will devote his energies to speeding his gifted ostrich, Silver Bill. Saturday he will make one of his rare political speeches. He is under the care of the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN Hogo. a fact which makes his position somewhat delicate. Mr. Hogg favors the reflection of the Hon. Honaca CHILTON to the Senate. Apparently the majority of Texans are inclined to favor the election of the Hon Joe Bailer as Mr. CHILTON's suo cessor. The Colonel will have to hammer the Crime of Gold, Trusts and Imperialism so hard that his hearers will forget Hoog, BAILEY and CHILTON and only remember from what a desperate state of things he is anxious to rescue

For many things have many men loved Boston, but perhaps the dearest and the greatest of her treasures and of her benefactions to mankind is Mr. JOSEPH COOK, who is "preluding" about the universe and skipping from politics to protoplasm with all his old fervo and agility. Where is his equal in philosophy and pantosophy? So long as JOSEPE COOK continues to prelude, the glory of Boston is secure.

His Semi-Political Calling. From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

John Speed narrowly escaped being sent to the detention hospital yesterday by Justice Quinn of the Hyde Park police court. Speed had been arrested for disorderly conduct. What's your name?" asked the Justice

"John Speed, your Honor," responded the prisoner in a flippant tone.

"What do you do for a living?" asked Justice

Quinn. 'I'm a filler in the noisy." came the startling reply. "You're a what?" asked the Court astonished.

"A filler in the noisy-a dummy in the band The Justice was impatient at the seeming levity, but asked the man to explain. "Don't get fresh now.

compelled to notice so entirely out of geeping with the present-time hygienic spirit that I feel an item of judicious publicity may result to the higher good of our expanded civic life.

There is a house on Ninth street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, there not only entirely abandoned to the ravages of time and weather, but also so thoroughly dilapidated and in so unsanitary a condition as to have caused some serious alarm and sickness for the past year in the immediate neighborhood. It is disagreeable to know that so near the vital health of Manhattan there is a ceilar honeycombed with mould, caused by uncared for dampness, resulting from a cistern giving forth the odors of garbage mouths decayed and an open sewer without water connection. Accompanying particulars need not be entered into in detail, save to say that chimneys are broken and partially down, plazzas and other parts falling with rottenness, &c. A picture like this seems to be more in keeping with an abandoned pigsty out of the path of civilization than here in the densest quarter of the New World.

There is a notice on the front door of this house forbidding its use except by special permit of the Health Department. So far, so good but this feeble means does not serve to clear up the matter. We have ample municipal means for fighing the actual approach of disease, but have we no moral or legal responsibility if we do not anticlopate and destroy memores of this character, waiting only for an opportunity to scourge us with ill effect!

NEW YORIK, April 16.

ROBERT BRUCE. I'll send you where you can get saited down." "There is great demand for bands nowadays," said the prisoner, "to stir up enthusiasm for political meetings. Usually the politicians want to make a big show for little money, so they hire a band wagon and get about six real musicians and fill the rest of the seats with dummies. I wear a uniform, blow a horn that has a cork in M. and, though I don't make any noise, yet from a certain standpoint I am as important to the success of the band wagon as any man in it. It requires a great deal of hard work to become a good

Justice Quinn was greatly Interested and let Speed

fend than to leave them where they will be subjected to the insults of the machers. It is a common practice among reputable men and women, for the man to leave the woman on the street while he goes into a tobacco shop or newspaper shop to get a cigar or a paper. Naturally enough, the masher, seeing a woman standing around as if waiting for somebody, will approach her, and though he may get slugged for his temerity, it does not make it any pleasanter for the woman. Isn't it better for all concerned for the woman to accompany her escort into the shop? Certainly it is not as bed for her as to stand on the street outside. Possibly the man ought to wait for his eight or his paper until he had taken the lady home, but that might be asking too much. It surely, though, is not asking too much for him not to subject her to insult by leaving her alone on a public thoroughfare at night.

NEW YOBK, April 16. Didn't Like Air Cars. The New York man was snowing the visiting merthant from Kansas the compressed air cars in I wenty-ninth street, and after one of those lucid explanations for which a New Yorker is famous, he asked the Kansan to take a ride with him. "Not much!" protested the visitor, pulling back like a steer on a rope.

Why not?" expostulated the New Yorker Because, by Gravy!" explained the Kansas man, I've been moved two or three times by a cyclone, and I've got all I want of it."

Hams as Milestones.

From the Republican Sentinel of Pulaski, Va. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If 28 000 Jackson Hurst of near Newbern paid us a pleasant Manchester (England) schoolboys sent a written Manchester (England) schoologys sens a whiten message to Aguinaldo by a messenger boy, and if the Nayor of Liverpool greeted him upon his departure, what would the well-educated people of the United States think of the proceeding, and what would the American newspapers say about it?

BUSFALO, April 14. IGNORAMUS. call yesterday. With that nice ham we have new lease of life for at least a few days. Who will place for us another milestone on our road to the poor-

"This," said the sergeant of marines who was showing her over the battleship; "this is the quarter"Oh!" she exclaimed feeling.

IN SOUTH APRICA.

evies, left Aliwai North presumably to religio

Major Dalgetty at Wepener on Saturday, but

as the distance he would have to cover is not

less than eighty miles, he has not yet had time

to reach there. The Boer despatches from Brandfort and Pretoria speak of defeats of

British detachments, but the only thing sub-

stantial is that reporting the capture of cattle,

posted between Hoopstad and the Vaal River

Boer and British artillery at Fourteen Streams

frequently exchange shots. The whole length

of the Vaal River from Fourteen Streams east-

ward is said to be effectively patrolled. A re-

port from the British side says that at a con-

ference of the Boer commandants at Brandfort

which was attended by President Kruger, it

was decided to withdraw the Transvaal forces

to the north of the Vet River, leaving the Free

Staters to carry on the operations in the rest

of their own territory. While the accuracy of

Transvaal commandos have suffered con-

siderable losses in the campaign in the

Free State. A list of the burghers captured

this, in order to concentrate all the force pos-

Bird Feathers and Hats.

game birds in their trade, I would suggest

that these same feather workers visit the

American Museum some Sunday afternoon in

quest of a little ornithological information. If

they will enter the main bird hall in the second

floor of the north wing and examine the con-

tents of cases B. C. E. I and L they will dis-

cover that grebes, gulls, terns, egrets, buz-

zards. eagles, hawks and owls are neither

domestic fowls nor game birds, and doubtless

on returning to their work the following morn-

ing they will recognize among the so-called

An Old House in Whitestone.

formerly the independent village of Whitestone, I.

I. There are at this point material evidences of the

overseeing eye and directing hand of the great me

tropolis. But one contrary fact I was rejuctantly

compelled to notice so entirely out of keeping with

the present-time hygienic spirit that I feel an item of

TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: | am pleased

to note that decent men have lately been punching in

the faces of mashers around the streets of New York,

but think these same decent men should be a little

fend than to leave them where they will be subjected

A Question of Sympathy.

in Justice to Mr. U. Bust.

of Mr. U. Bust, the barber of Weedsport, is Urial,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The name

NEW YORK, April 16.

not Urlah.

more careful of the women they are so willing to de-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

Maxim, naval and machine guns.

Galveston, Tex.

Roberts's army.

this may be doubtful it is not improbable. The

In the north, Gen. Delarey is said to

borses and mules near Wepener.

An Augle-Indian's Views of British Respon-The despatches from neither the British nor Boer side throw much light on the general situation. All that appears certain is that the TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have blockade of the British force at Wepener, read the letter on "The Famine in India." which has now lasted a full week, continues. signed George W. Dithridge, in this morning's Gen. Brabant, with his whole force of Colonial

GOVERNMENT AND FAMINE.

issue of your paper. Having been born in India, it was of especial interest to me. Your correspondent accuses the Indian Government of failure to avert or cope with the present famine in that country, and compares relief work there with that which the American Government has done and is doing in Cuba. That conditions have infinitely changed for the better in Cuba since the island came under American control is admitted by all; and this is a matter not only of just pride to every American, but of deep satisfaction to walting Gen. Methuen's advance, while the all who are interested in the world's uplifting. But the problem in Cuba and the problem in India are widely different. It remains to be seen whether the failure (in so far as such exists) is due to a lack of the right spirit on the part of the Indian Government in dealing with the question, or to causes beyond its control. I will not attempt to question the horrors of these famines. But how are they caused? Primarily by drought. Irrigating canals have been dug and the well-known "tanks" constructed throughout the whole country to overcome as largely as possible the lack of rain at any time. The task is huge and there are

comes the awful famine. with Gen. Cronje published in a Cape Town Your correspondent makes special mention paper of March 21 contains the names of very of the relief work. As my father had charge of few Free Staters, so that it would appear to be one of these relief camps let me give you a only natural that the Transvaal Government brief description of it. The natives were emshould wish to concentrate its own men as near ployed in repairing one of the tanks to which I its own frontier as possible. Among the names have already alluded, receiving, for a strong manof the prisoners is that of J. Balderacchi of four annas a day, for women, two annas and for children, one anna—an anna being equal to four cents. They were supplied with grain by the bhuniya (grain dealer or headman of a village), who was compelled by the Government to sell it at a fair price, that is, an ordinary and not a famine price. When his own supply of grain fell short he was supplied by the Government. The natives lived in the nearby villages or camped under the trees; but among the many hundreds in the camp there was not a single case of leprosy or any other noisome disease. In fact, apart from the strict precautions taken by the Government agains; the spread of leprosy, the very instinct of the Eastern people themselves and the horror with which they regard this "unclean" disease are sufficient to guard against such a bold and dangerous exposure of it as your correspondent describes. children, one anna-an anna being equal to four The arrival of Gen. Botha at Pretoria and the reported retirement of the Boers from the neighborhood of Elandslaagte in Natal, and the destruction of the colliery works at Wessels Nek, point to a permanent evacuation of that district, and probably of all the part of Natal held by them except the Drakensberg passes and the northern angle at Laings Nek. The withdrawal of an important portion of Gen. Buller's army to Cape Colony has probably determined sible to resist the general advance of Lord

periods when even these means fail. Then

dangerous exposure of it as your correspondent describes.

The wages mentioned may seem, and no doubt are, extremely small, but it must be remembered, first, that the Government had to deal, not with hundreds or thousands, but with millions; and, secondly, that the purchasing power of these wages, taking into consideration the manner of life among these people, was as great as those of laborers in other countries where conditions are more favorable.

I might speak of the numberiess ways in which the Indian Government, in the face of opposition arising from the casts system, has raised and is raising the natives of India; how it has put a stop to barbarous heathen practices; how it has curbed the power of petty rajahs, thus lifting the yoke from thousands; how it has encouraged the spread of learning and the development of ambition by employing natives in positions of responsibility and trust, and how it has protected the natives by laws which are just to all, both high and low, white and black.

These are facts which are familiar to all ac-A statement made by Lord George Hamilton in the British House of Commons on March 30 gives the contribution made by India to the war in South Africa to that date at 8,215 officers and men (British), 5,717 native noncombatants, such as hospital attendants. stretcher bearers and grooms; 6,700 horses, 1,510 mules and ponies, 50 fleid guns and 15 cepting in good faith the statements of the feather workers which have recently appeared in your paper, to the effect that they employ only the plumage of domestic fowls and

and black.

These are facts which are familiar to all acquainted with India and attested by even the natives themselves, and it seems to me they prove more eloquently than any words that the spirit of the Indian Government is one of deep concern for the uplifting of the people of India, though the problem is, indeed, in many, many ways, one that might baffle the wisest heads and discourage the noblest hearts.

New York, April 9.

EAST INDIAN.

Decoration of the Appellate Division Building.

"chicken feathers" about them the plumage of most of the birds observed in the museum the preceding afternoon.

Their somewhat vehement declaration that they use no wild birds must be attributed to ignorance, for we cannot believe that any mentally sound person would deny that wild birds are killed for millinery purposes, when, in whole or part, they may be observed TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire The mural paintings in the outer hall and the court room of the new Appellate Court Building at Twenty-fifth street and Madison avenue are so handsome that it is to be earnestly hoped the city will repeat what was for it an experiwild birds are killed for millinery purposes, when, in whole or part, they may be observed on the head of almost every other woman. If additional evidence be required we can supply it, we regret to say, in unlimited quantities. We not only have the original orders sent to the hunters by the feather dealers, but we have the hunters' confessions of tens of thousands of birds killed in a single season, and when we visit localities where certain birds were once abundant their comparative scarcity or entire absence is testified to by our own eyes.

It is true that at present song birds are rarely worn. But what of that? Is a bird's song its oflow. The improvement of the city we ment, and the season in the city will be consistent so the follow. ment, and decorate other of its public buildings in a similar way. It is, however, to be quite as earnestly hoped that any such decision will be coupled with another, under which a smaller array of talent will be employed for the work than that which executed the decorations of the Appellate Court, and which will further leave to some one artist the task of evolving a only siaim to our protection? As a matter of fact less than one-half our birds are song birds; but does it follow that we are justified in destroying the remaining 50-odd per cent. The truth is, as every contibologist knows, that many birds which lack the power of song are even more useful and fully as beautiful as our most prized songsters. The economic value of hawks, owls and buzzards is beyond operation, while the services rendered by gulls

leave to some one artist the task of evolving a consistent scheme of color and allegory, a scheme which his assistants would be obliged to follow.

The implication here made that the paintings in the Appellate Court are not all we could have wished is a fact. Taken individually, they are eminently satisfactory, and this, in spite of the all but unintelligible allegory of some; but taken collectively, as they must be taken, running about the walls of one greatentrance hall, they present an almost violent discord. This is not to be wondered at, however it may be regretted. Here were half a score of painters, making every effort, it may be, to work together in harmony, yet all given free acops and play in the expression of their individual ideas, and with no supervision which might have brought a proper approach to consistency out of what is now an artistic and original, but none the less chaotic, allegorical scheme. "Justice," "Justitia," "The Justice of the Law," "Equity With the Scales," "Peace," in a half dozen poses; yet one Justite is as unlike another Justice as Equity is unlike Peace.

It takes but little examination of these paintings to realize that any one of the artists employed, had be been given full control, conditions of the beautiful decorations of this one there lies a lesson which it is to be hoped the city's fathers will lay to heart.

Once More the Man With a Hoe.

To the Editor of The Sux—Sir: While browing in an old book store recently, I appened to corms every a volume of the Californian of the propose of the "Californian of the Californian of value of naws, owis and buzzards is beyond question, while the services rendered by gulls in freeling the waters of our coasts, harbors and lakes of dead forms of animal life cannot be overestimated; and certainly the grace of the tern, the daintiness of the egret and the grandeur of the eagle make them as deserving of our care as if they had the voice of the nightingale itself. of our care as if they had the voice of the nightingale itself.

In asserting that the abandonment of feather wearing would throw thousands of women out of employment the feather workers take a narrow, but under the circumstances wholly natural view of the question. When, however, it is realized that a large proportion of the feathers used are worn just as they were taken from the bird it is obvious that the total abolition of feathers in millinery and their consequent replacement by various artificial ornaments would result in giving employment to a much larger number of persons than are at present engaged in the feather trade.

Frank M. Chapman.

Chairman Executive Committee, New York State Audubon Society.

American Museum of Natural History.

April 17, 1900.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I had occasion two or three days since to visit that section of Greater New York in the borough of Queens

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While browsing in an old book store recently, I happened to come across a volume of the Californian of August, 1898, published at that time in San Francisco, but now defunct. In this number of the magazine I found a poem entitled "The Man with a Hoe," the author's name being given as "Cora E. Chase," and the theme directly credited to "The Painting by Jean Francols Millet."

This was a surprise to me. One is led to infer that he conception commonly attributed to Mr. Edwin Markham really budded elsewhere five years before. Belleving it may be of interest to SUN readers as it is to me, especially in view of the dissertations that have clustered on your editorial page from time to time, I have copied this poem and send it in full. GEORGE D. HURST.

SAN PRANCISCO, April 10.

The discovery of Cora E. Chase's verses i not new. The circumstances affecting Mr. Markham's claim to originality were discussed in a letter to the Critic last fall; and this letter, together with the earlier poem in the Californian, was printed in THE SUN of Nov. 2, 1899.

A Speedway for Automobiles?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your appreclative editorial article on the automobile races leads o this suggestion, whether the eastern bank of the Harlem River opposite the Speedway could not wisely be utilized as a speedway for automobiles in a plan of improvenes t including, perhaps, speeding tracks for equestrians, cyclists and runners, or one or more of these classes.

North of the Speedway stands Inwood, filted by the Columbian Exposition, but still coy and inviting, worthy to be courted by those favoring a permanent city exposition as justified by the importance of New York and the advertising spirit of the nation. South stand the two athletic fields, ready for the

games which in connection with the several speedways could form annually the special feature of such Above all, there might be evolved a plan of landscape treatment of the locality, naturally so favored,

which would preserve something of its original GEORGE TYLER beauty. NEW YORK, April 16.

The Fruit Stand Italian.

From the Smart Set. Close to the highway corner all the day
He longers in the aumniest of moods.
While from the pear he flicks the fly awa Close to the highway content all moods.

He lingers in the aumiliest of moods.

While from the pear he flicks the fly away,
And o'er the gold banana fondly broods.

Preoccupied, he breathes upon the plum
And rubs it on his sleeve to make it shine,
And smokes his pipe and finds of joy the sum
While dreaming of green hills beyond the brine.

And then he turns, with spirit rapture-stoled.

The roaster's crank, and fancies that he grinds
"Somambula" in Naples, as of old;
And as that merry crank he winds and winds.
He jumps, and in his cestacy insane He lumps, and in his ecstacy insane Dreams he's the monkey dancing on the chain

GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO.

Mr. Allen's Nomination Sent to the Senate-To Be Inaugurated on May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 16.- The inauguration of Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts as Governor of Puerto Rico will be made the occasion of a great military and naval demonstration, which President McKinley desires to be as impressey. as possible. The inaugural ceremonies will take place at the palace in San Juan on May I. the day on which the act creating a civil givernor for Puerto Rico goes into operation. In addition to all the troops in the island that may be spared for the inaugural, the North At lantic squadron will be in San Juan Harbor and the blue jackets and marines will participate

in the land parade. Mr. Allen's nomination for the Governorship was sent to the Senate to-day. He expects to leave Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Allen, on the United States despatch boat Doublin early next week, probably on Monday, and reach San Juan five days later. This will place Mr. Allen in the Puerto Rico capital several days before the inauguration. The President determined that on account of Mr. Allen's services in the Navy Department and the honor due to him in his new official capacity, the voyage to Puerto Rico should be made in a large warship, but Mr. Allen preferred the Dolphin for several reasons, not the least of which was his personal friendship for her captain, Lieut.-Commander W. H. H.

her captain, Lieut-Commander W. H. H. Southerland.

The North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Farquiar, will reach Hampton Roads from Bermuda in a few days and will proceed thence to San Juan. It is the desire of the Navy Department that the new battleship Kearsarge shall make her first veyage with the squadron to Puerto Rico, and she will be attached to the squadron if some necessary work is completed in time. The other will be attached to the squadron if some necessary work is completed in time. The other vessels that will be at San Juan are the armored cruiser New York, Admiral Farquhar's flagship; the battleship Texas, the gunboat Machias and the Dolphin. If any other vessels are available they will be attached to Admiral Farquhar's command.

Mr. Allen will remain in San Juan until May 10, devoting most of his time to consultation with Gen. Davis, the retiring Military Governor, about insular affairs. He and Mrs. Allen will leave for the United States on the Dolphin on or about that date. Mr. Allen will not remain in this country very long after his return from Puerto Rico. He will go to Lowell, Mass., his home, to put his business affairs in shape, and will have conferences with President McKinley about Puerto Rico matters, When he goes back to the islandit will be for a long stay.

Mr. Allen said to-day that he believed that if

long stay.

Mr. Allen said to-day that he believed that if the people of Puerto Rico were assured that they were to have a good, honest government that would protect them from abuses, they would work in harmony with the Executive to make the island prosperous and progressive. He said be was enthusiastic over the work before him and that a man who was not enthusiaste would not succeed in exercising the duties of Governor.

Governor.

Several names have been suggested for the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy Department, made vacant by Mr. Allen's appointment as Governor, but none, it is said, has been seriously considered.

KENTUCKY APPEAL FILED.

The Supreme Court Asked to Decide the Contest Between the Two Governors.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The record in the contest over the Governorship of Kentucky was filed in the Supreme Court to-day, two cases being docketed. William Taylor and John Marshall vs. J. C. W. Beckham was the one. and Taylor and Marshall vs. Beckham, L. H Carter and J. B. Castleman was the other. In the first case the Govern orship is at issue; in the second, the Lieutenant-Governorship and the place of Adjutant-General of Kentucky. which Castleman holds under appointment from Beekham. In the court Mr. Helm Bruce, attorney for Taylor, and Louis McQuown, attorney for Beckham, united in a petition for an early hearing of the cases. In support of this they presented the following agreed statement

"Each of the above-named parties is claiming the right to, and is actually attempting to. exercise the powers of the respective offices severally claimed by them; and thus very great confusion is produced in the State of Kentucky by reason of the doubts as to which of the persons named has the lawful right to exercise the authority pertaining to the several offices named, all to the great injury and detriment of the people of the State of Kentucky. Both William S. Taylor and J. C. W.

CRIME OF EMPLOYING NEGROES.

Lumber Company of Louisiana Seeks Proteo tion From White Mob Violence. NEW ORLEANS, La., April 16 .- President

Gunton, of the W. M. Gunton Lumber Company, of Rochelle, La., is here to-day to ask ald of Gov. Foster to allow the mili to resume work. The mill closed down on Saturday is consequence of the demands of a number of white men in the neighborhood and threats against the negro workmen employed by the company. A wholesale attack on these workmen was threatened and Mr. Gunton averted it by closing down his mill and shipping the negroes to Monroe, La. by way of the Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, H. charges that the mob was composed men working in othersaw mills, whose feared that the example set by Mr. would be followed by the other compa. The employment of negroes by lum panies has been the cause of numero mob disturbances and threats as comparies employing them. Mr. duplains that he employs the negroes be could get no other labor. His mill mell in the most and he had to see the number of white his hale to secure the number of white his desired, took some negroes. The recharges that the mob was composed of white desired, took some negroes. The result was the threat by the mob. The Tiega Lumber Company, the miles from Alexandria, is in the same flx, but has armed its negro laborers and

"ADELAIDE" TO BE GIVEN ON FRIDAY. Well-Known Artists in the Cast Performance to Be at Waldorf-Astoria.

mainly in Chicago. It is doubtful if the to-ernor takes any action. He will certainly o do so at once, as to-morrow is election day, a

There is much interest in the coming dra matic and musical matinee in the large room of the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday in addithe New York Orthopædie Dispensory and Hospital. The feature of the matinee will be the presentation of "Adelaide," which has been translated and adapted from the German of translated and Brapted from the German of Hugo Muller, by David Bispham, who will himself impersorate Bethoren. He will be assisted by Miss Huda Spong, who will take the part of Adelaide. Other well-known members of the cast are Mrs. Charles Walcot, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Mrs. W. H. Thompson and below Averill, who will have the role of the Muscola. The programme will be opened by Walcot. Damrosch and his orchestra in the Leonard. Damrosch and his orchestra in the Leonord Symphony. Mine Marie Brema and Mackenze Gordon will sture so os and Leo Schulz, the 'cellist, has also tendered his services. The tickets for the performance may be ob-tained at Tyson & Co.'s in the Fifth Avenue

Hotel and at the principal music stores of the